

The Huns let these Breutungi go, just as they despised the fact of the Tervingi had laid out. Then, on a moonlit night, they crossed the Dniester - showing great familiarity with the region - and fell unexpectedly on ATILANARIC. The Gothic judge managed to retreat without suffering any losses worth recording. The Tervingian line of retreat was also crossed by the Bessarabian forest zone into which the Huns could not carry their

pursuit. Moreover, the Hunnic force was probably not very numerous; it seems that not only an advance detachment had been given the task of forcing A+H ANDRIC from his defensive position. A larger Hunnic army probably would not have let either MUNDERIC's vanguard or the Crestedragon fugitives get away.

This Hunnic invasion caused a tremendous devastation of the land.

376

Invasion of Huns

376 AD

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The Visigoths being attacked by the HUNS, a fierce race from Asia, sought the protection of Rome. This was granted, but, feeling they were not rightly treated, took up arms against the Romans; and the Roman Emperor, Valens was killed in the Battle of Adrianople (378 AD). The Ostrogoths had also been attacked by the Huns and were obliged to

surrender

Huns invade Gaul. Attila was repulsed after failing to advance to Rome. The Huns, a nomadic people of obscure Asiatic origin forced the Visigoths in 376 to cross the Danube. The Huns knew no civilization and had no agriculture. They were a wagon-people of horse-archers, and as soldiers, they were plunderers. For half a century they raided the Eastern Empire (Emperor Theodosius was forced to pay tribute to them) without inflicting lasting

damage. About 447 under Attila, the "Scourge of God", who had his palace in Hungary and controlled most of (Russia, Germany, Poland (modern))

In 451 Attila's huge army (estimated at 500,000 - but this estimate must be too high) rampaged through Gaul, burning and pillaging. In 451, it encountered the army of the Roman general AETIUS on MARURIAC plain in northeastern France (near Châlons-sur-Meuse), there Attila suffered a catastrophic defeat. Perhaps  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his men were slain. The Huns retreated and later Christendom was preserved. Attila died in his bed in 453. His empire was split among his sons & within 2 or 3 generations the Huns had vanished.

From the first appearance of the Tavenigs the Taifals were associated with them and stayed with them until the invasion of the Huns in 376 destroyed their alliance. At the same time the TAIFALIAN territory extended from the west as far east as the SIRET, so that its eastern boundary coincided with the eastern border of the modern day Walachea



The Visigoths (West Goths) moved  
into Roman territory under  
pressure from the Huns.

The Visigoths seeking protection  
of the emperor Valens against the  
HUNS, about 200,000 of them were  
allowed to pass into MOESIA.

376

Tervingi - Vesi

Visigoths

Crossing of Danube River under  
the command of ALAVIV and  
FRITIGERN

376

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Most of Visigoths fled across  
the border to the empire,  
away from the Huns.

376 (end summer)

No one knew how to defend against the Huns, not even ATHANARIC. At this critical time, his former enemies promised flight into the Roman Empire as the only means of salvation. The majority of the Thervingi therefore deserted ATHANARIC, thus bringing the Thervingian judgeship to an end. The main body of the Thervingi, led by ALAVIV and FRITHIGERN was admitted into the empire. After the death of ALAVIV, Frithigern became leader

of all the Tervingi on Roman soil, Fritigern became a barbarian dux. He had the authority to negotiate and conclude treaties with the emperor as well as with the other barbarian groups. (This occurred while the AVNS kept quiet). Before the Goths could be admitted, permission had to be obtained from Valens who was at that time in Antioch.

376 (Summary)

A thousand led a strong army from Moldavia through Bessarabia to the western bank of the DNIESTER. Here, at the old border between the two Gothic peoples, the Gothic judge built a Roman-type fortified camp. The position of the Terveringi was located quite a distance from a region called "the valley of the Breutungi." Two noble chieftains, Menderic and Hagacriman, led a vanguard "about twenty miles" west

across the river; they were to observe in "foreign  
countries" the advance of the HUNS. There was,  
however, no contact between the Teutungi and  
the Greutungi even though a part of the Ostrogoths  
who had been defeated by the Huns detached them-  
selves carefully from the victors and  
moved west.



376

On the Tervingians' march against the Huns in 376, the greater part of the tribe halted at a Suevian place some west of the Danube, thus respecting the territory of their neighbors. Althausie pitched his camp on the bank of the river "a good distance from the valley of the Greutungi."

ATHANASIC's persecution did not succeed in exterminating the Gothic Christians. Christian dignitaries were among the Goths who crossed the Danube in 376. There must have been a Catholic chorepiscopus among the Goths at that time, even if he did not stay with the main tribe at all times.

AD 376

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The Roman emperor Valens  
allowed the Visigoths, hard-  
pressed by the Huns, who had  
already conquered their  
other Germanic neighbors to  
settle west of the Danube.

C 376/77 AD

The Huns advanced on the VISIGOTHS.

They sought permission from the imperial authorities to cross the Danube frontier never before had a whole nation asked this. Emper Valens (364-378) could hardly refuse and the VISIGOTHS were settled as FOEDERATI, south of the Danube. Unfortunately, the incompetent & high-handed officers in charge of the crossing & subsequent settlement so

the VISIGOTHS that they commenced to loot  
the neighboring provinces.

Autumn 376

It was autumn before Valens or sever came back. In the meantime the Romans allowed no one to cross the Danube - The Tervingi needed food and shelter for the winter. Athamane decided to shelter land inhabited by SARMATIANS; use their houses and their stores to get through the winter. The Huns fell upon the Alans, the Alans upon the Goths & the Goths upon the TRIPALL and SARMATIANS. ZOSIMUS shows

that the "Scythian" community of "Dolles, Tafali  
and other peoples living with them was  
destroyed by the ~~Scythians~~ HUNS. During the  
terrible next 4 years Athenoric's Dolles  
remained lost behind the CARPATHIANS

Execution of elder and retirement  
of younger Theodosius.



Hungary, ancient Pannonia,  
is paraded by the Huns, from  
whom it is named.

376

1912 Dates J-BK

The HUNS invade Russia.

376 AD - 378 AD

VISIGOTHS CROSS DANUBE

The event which we now recognize as the first step in the victory of the TEUTONS seemed at the time only a continuation of an old policy of the Empire. Many tribes had been admitted within the boundaries as allies and had proven faithful defenders of the frontiers. In 376 AD, such a measure was repeated on a vast scale the whole people of the West Goths (VISIGOTHS) appeared on the Danube fleeing from the more terrible Huns - wild, nomadic horsemen from TARTARY

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH NATION;  
of the eighth century. The BC system  
extending backwards from  
the birth of Christ, was occasionally  
used by Bede, but after him  
it lapsed until the FIFTEENTH  
century. It did not come into  
general use until the later  
half of the SEVENTEENTH  
century.

376-444 AD CYRIL OF ALEXANDRIA  
EASTER. A.D. B.C. EXIGUUS

in the first half of the year  
5 BC.

(FOR ASTRONOMERS, UNLIKE  
HISTORIANS AND CHRONOLOGISTS,  
THERE IS A YEAR 0.0)

Although Dionysius' system  
was the origin of the AD sequence  
that we now employ, it  
was not made use of for  
nearly 200 years, the oldest  
known work in which it  
is employed being  
Bede's "ECCLESIASTICAL

C326

Beginning of the barbarian  
invasion in the West